

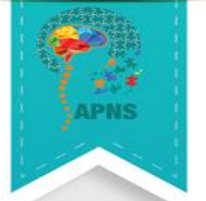
AN INSIGHT TO THE DILEMMA- CO-EXISTENCE OF OSSIFICATION OF POSTERIOR LONGITUDINAL LIGAMENT AND CERVICAL DISC PROLAPSE – A SRI LANKAN EXPERIENCE



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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES



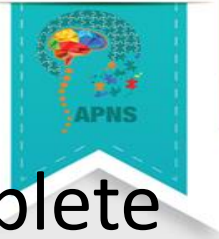
- Ossification of the Cervical Posterior Longitudinal Ligament (OPLL) is a significant cause of Cervical Myelopathy.
- OPLL often coexists with other spinal disorders including Cervical Disc Prolapse (CDP).
- The incidence of OPLL in association with CDP, its' characteristics, presenting features and outcome of its management strategies in a Sri Lankan population, have not been well recognized in the literature.

METHODS & MATERIALS



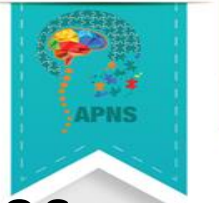
- A retrospective analytical study.
- 162 patients who presented to a single institution (National Hospital of Sri Lanka) with cervical OPLL from 1st October 2012 to 30th of September 2016 were selected.
- **36** patients out of 162 were included for the study who had **OPLL associated with CDP.**

METHODS & MATERIALS



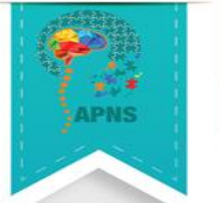
- All patients had undergone thorough evaluation with complete neurological examination.
- Their **presenting symptoms** were categorized and evaluated.
- All patients had undergone **CT and MRI** scans of the cervical spine.
- **Types of OPLL** were identified with CT and MRI scans on presentation and noted.
- The **extent** of OPLL associated disc herniation and its **levels** were thoroughly observed.

METHODS & MATERIALS



- All patients were surgically treated with anterior approaches, either Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion (**ACDF**) or Anterior Cervical Corpectomy and Fusion (**ACCF**).
- Analysis of the surgical outcome carried out at the end of one year by **Odom's criteria**.
- Preoperative and post operative **JOA scores** compared and analyzed.
- Postoperative complications were also noted.

RESULTS

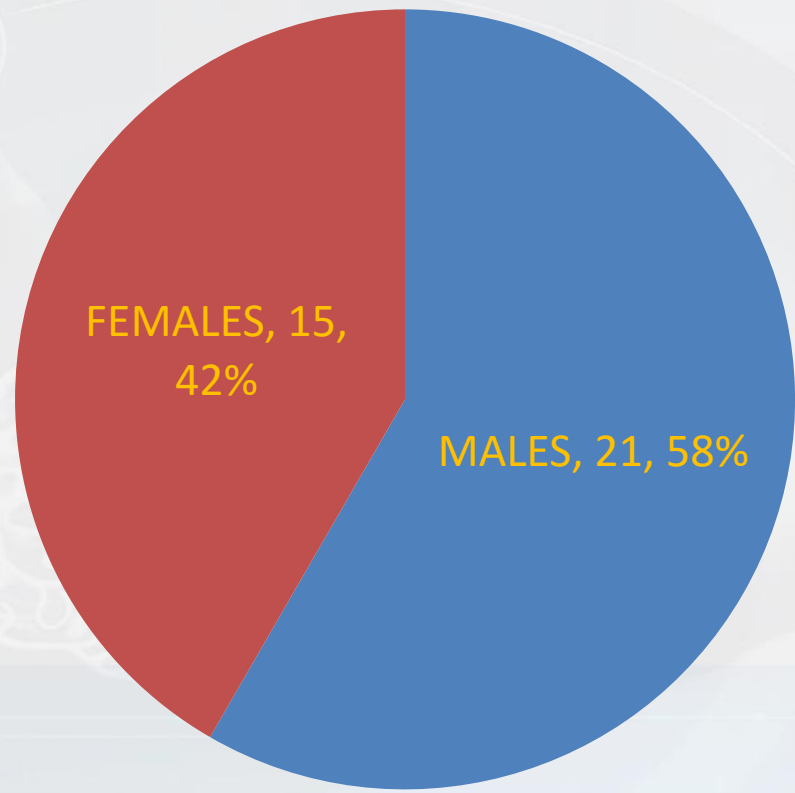


- Incidence of OPLL in association with CDP in our cohort of Cervical Disc Herniation

➔ 22.25%. (36/162)

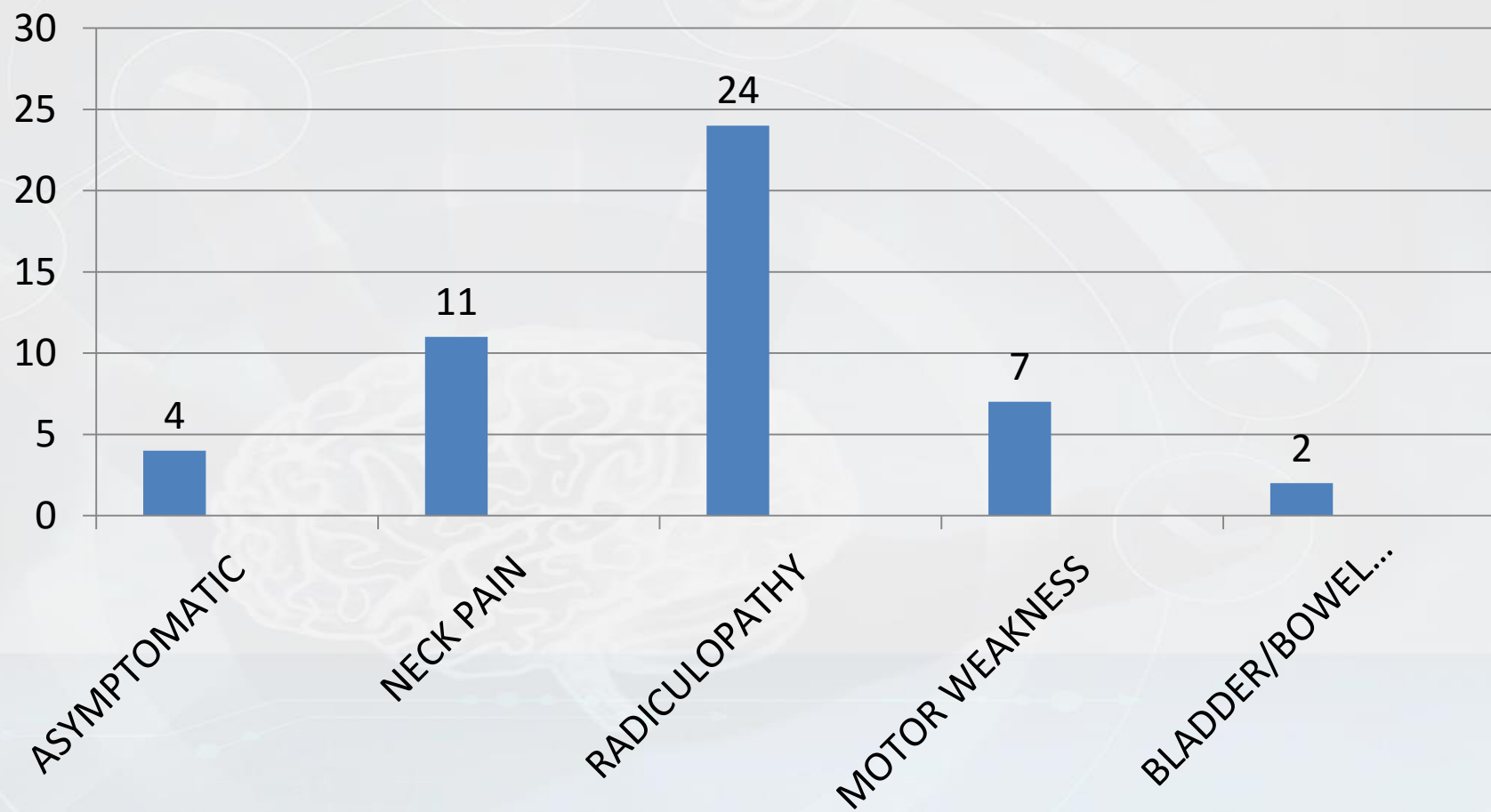
- Mean age of study population ➔ 52 years.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION

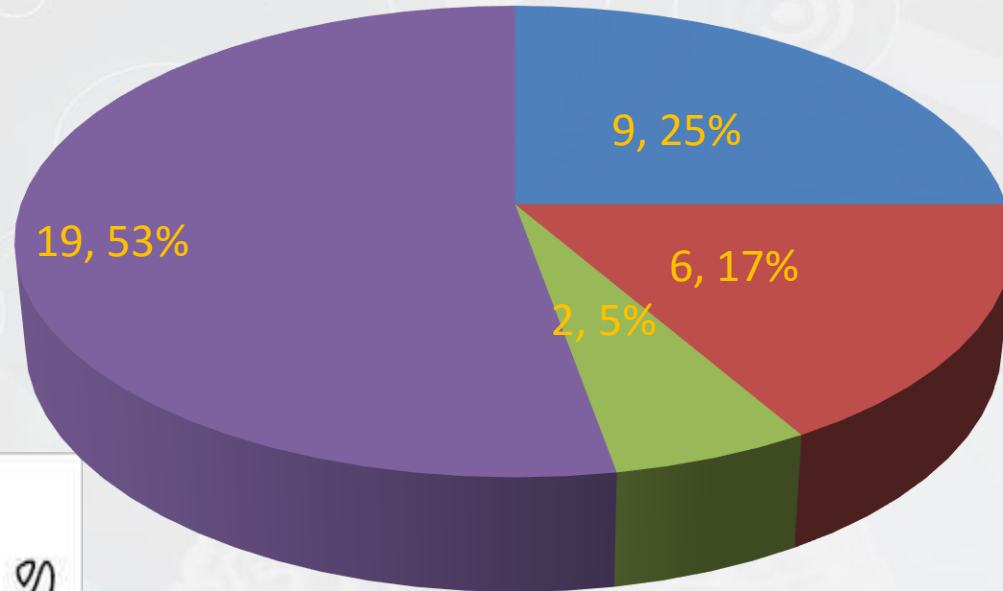


■ MALES
■ FEMALES

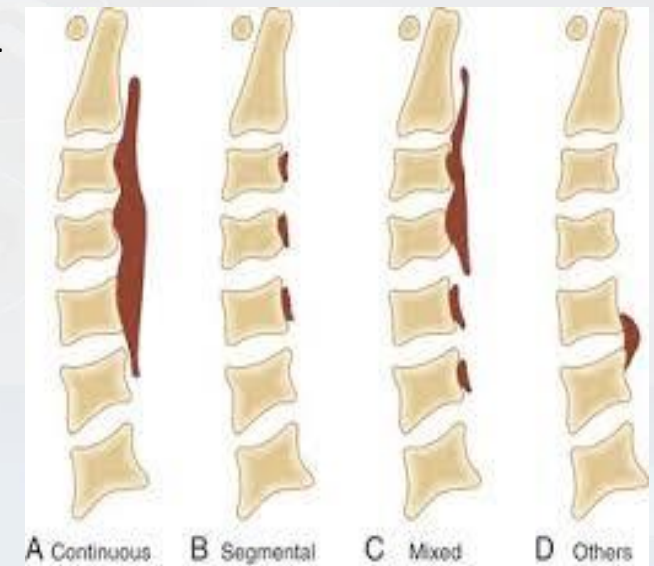
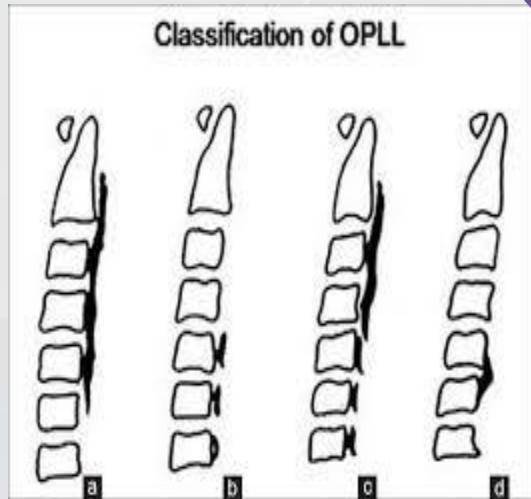
CLINICAL PRESENTATION



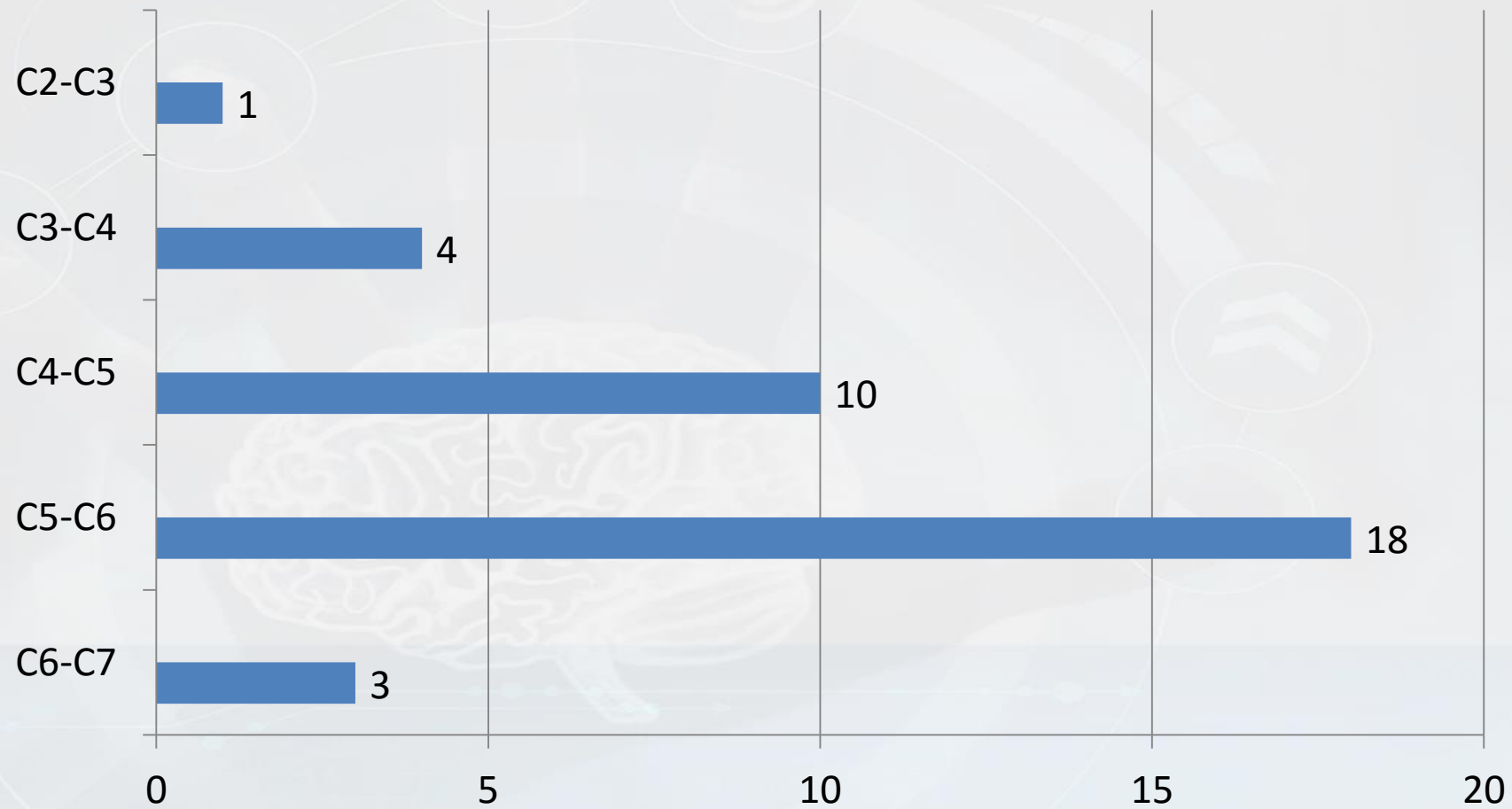
TYPES OF OPLL



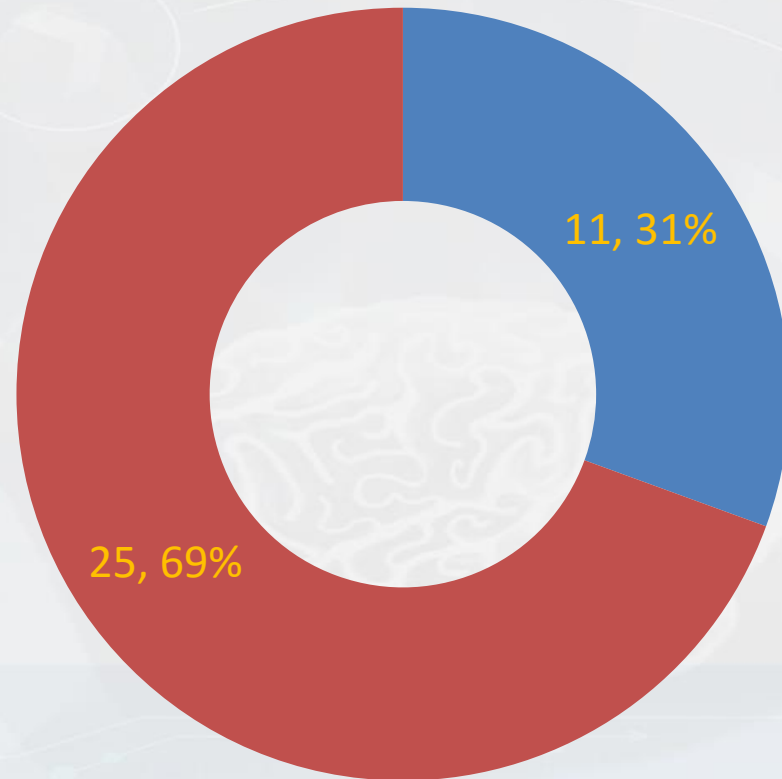
- CONTINUOUS
- MIXED
- LOCALIZED
- SEGMENTAL



SITE OF CERVICAL DISC PROLAPSE

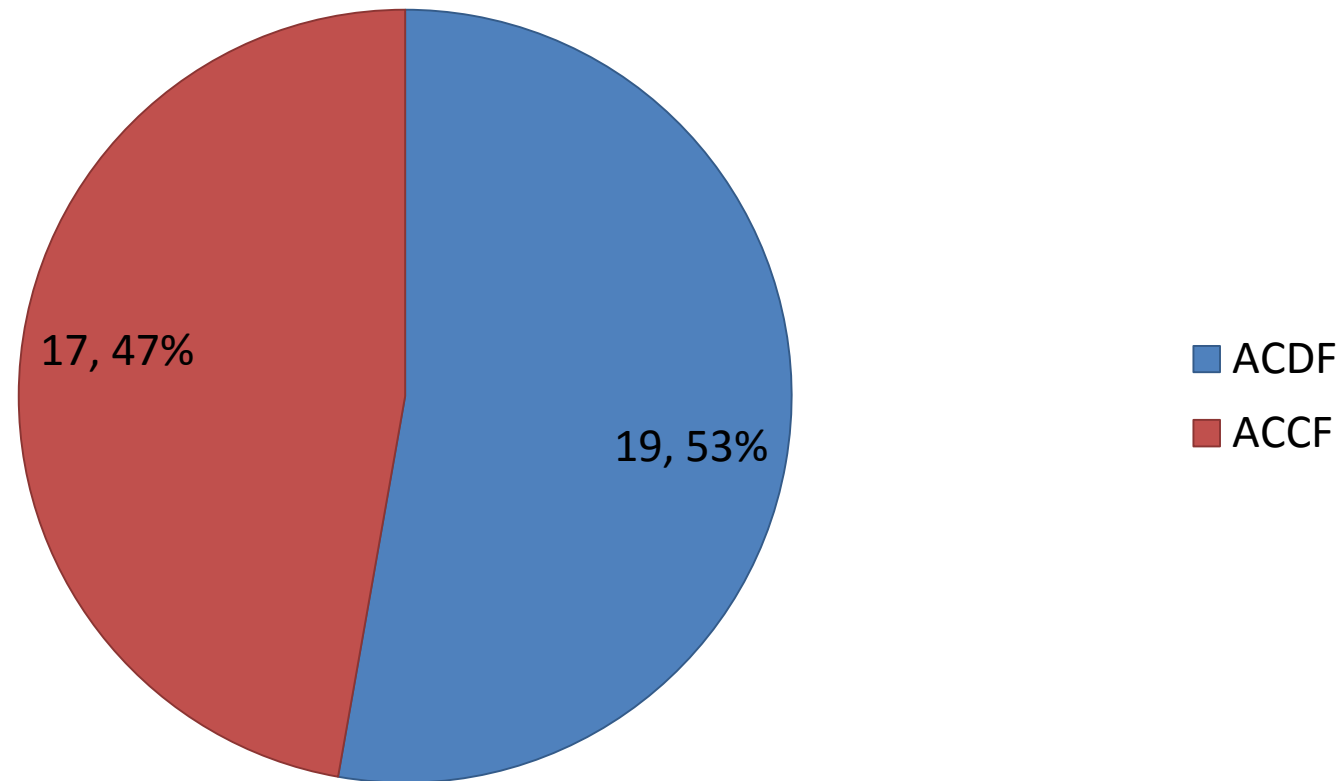


TYPES OF DISEASE COMBINATION

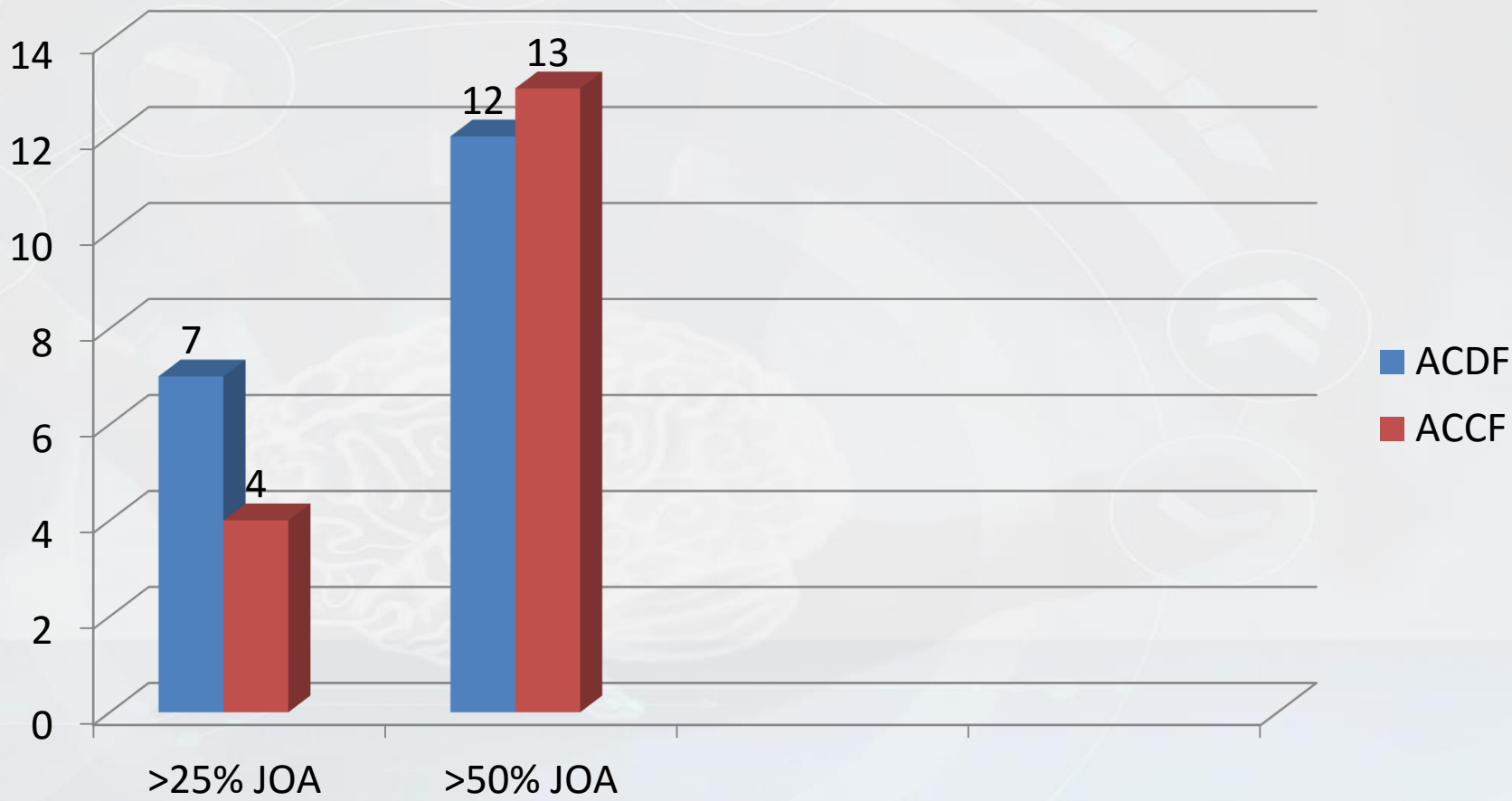
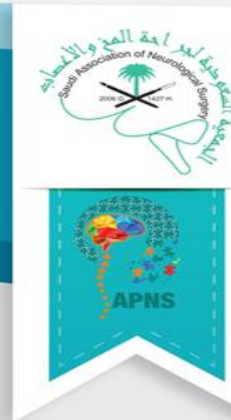


- MULTIPLE LEVEL DISC WITH OPLL
- SINGLE LEVEL DISC WITH OPLL

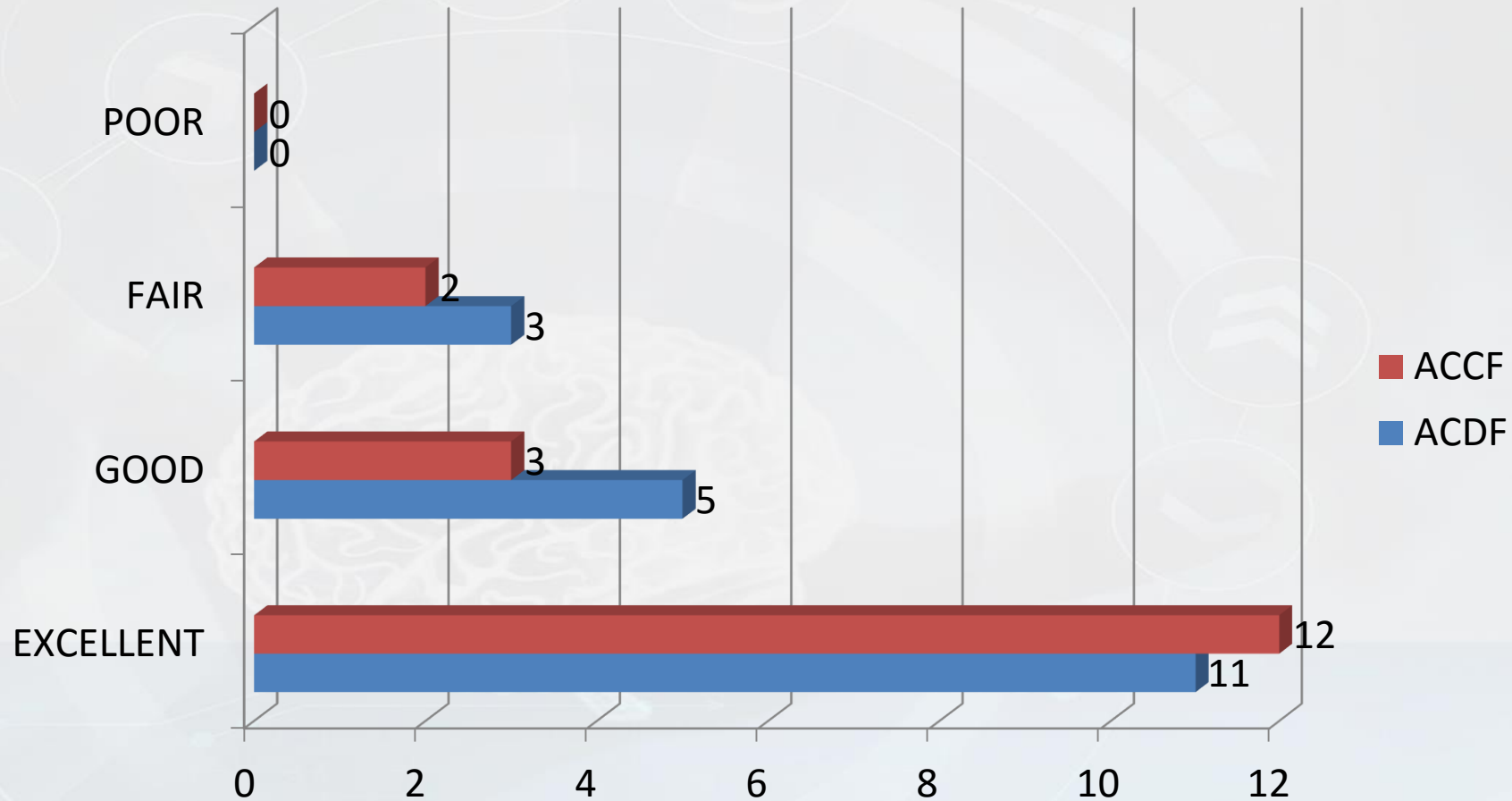
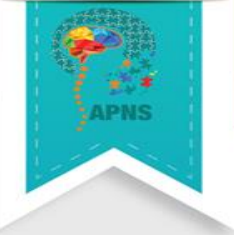
TYPE OF SURGERY PERFORMED



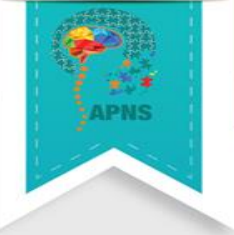
IMPROVEMENT IN JOA SCORE FOLLOWING SURGERY



ODOM'S CRITERIA AT ONE YEAR FOLLOW UP

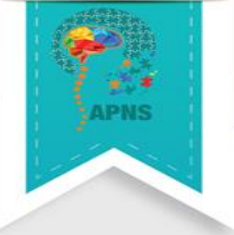


COMPLICATIONS OF THE PROCEDURES



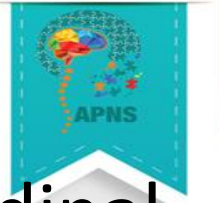
TYPE OF SURGERY	CSF LEAK	HAEMATOMA	HOARSENESS OF VOICE	DYSPHAGIA	INFECTION
ACCF	1	1	0	0	1
ACDF	1	0	1	0	0

RESULTS



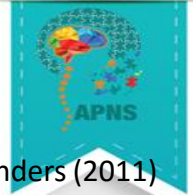
- Excellent or good Odom's criteria were achieved at first year for 84.2% of ACDF patients and 88.2% of ACCF patients.

CONCLUSION



- Characteristics of Ossification of Cervical Posterior Longitudinal Ligament in association with Cervical Disc Prolapse in a Sri Lankan population are somewhat similar to results obtained in other parts of Asia.
- Both the anterior approaches have resulted in a favourable outcome.

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